

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,**

**Received up to 7th October, 1888.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 2nd October, says that it would appear that a National Congress meeting was lately held at Salem, where a serious religious riot occurred some years ago, under the presidency of Pirzáda Sháh Saiyid Sahab Bádshah Sahab, Jagírdár. The *Gazette* is ready to congratulate the inhabitants of Salem on the restoration of friendship among them, provided the friendship does not prove to be transitory, and also the promoters of the National Congress on their having secured a man who may be called the King of the Congress. Now the throne at the approaching Allahabad Congress will not remain vacant, and the assembly will be an exact imitation of Akbar's Court. The Foreign and Financial Ministerships and all other posts had already been filled up. Only a Badshah or King was wanting to complete the Court, and he has now been found. However, it remains to be seen whether the Allahabad throne falls to his lot or not. The promoters of the Congress are mistaken in thinking that by inducing some Musalmáns to join the Congress they will be able to lead the public to imagine that the Muhammadan community sympathizes with the objects of the movement. The whole world already knows, or will soon

Circulation,  
494 copies.



know, that the Muhammadans of India are opposed to the Congress. The promoters of the Congress have not been able to enlist the sympathies of even all the Hindu tribes. Public meetings are being held by different classes of Hindús to express their opposition to the movement, but still the Bengális and their friends persist in declaring that all classes of the Indian population are in favour of the Congress. But they should remember that a lie has no legs. They should honestly admit that all the Muhammadan tribes of India, many Hindu tribes of the North-Western Provinces, and the Sikhs of the Punjáb do not sympathize with the Congress, though they may declare that all these people are ignorant men, and that consequently their opinions are of no importance. They should tell Parliament that all the educated natives, who form such and such a proportion of the entire Indian population, approve of the Congress and ask Parliament to grant its requests. If they adopted such a straightforward policy, the opponents of the Congress would at once retire from the scene and quietly await the result of the agitation of the Congress.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th September and 2nd October, commenting upon the letter addressed by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán to Native Chiefs, says that he is moving heaven and hell to defeat the National Congress and promote the interests of his Indian Patriotic Association. But it would appear that his Association has not been so successful as he and his friends had expected. The fee payable by each member was at first fixed at Rs. 5 a month. But as men did not like to have the honor of being members of the Association on the payment of Rs. 5 a month, the rate of fee was reduced to one rupee. Even this diminution in the fee has failed to attract a sufficient number of members, and therefore Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán has turned to Native Chiefs for aid. He has sent them a long letter which is a tissue of falsehoods. The *Hindustán* then publishes a Hindi translation of the letter, and says that if a man who



is not acquainted with the aims and objects of the National Congress reads the letter, he is sure to consider the Congress opposed to Government and injurious to Native Princes. Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán has endeavoured to deceive Native Chiefs by a wilful preversion of facts, but all of them are not likely to be misled by his misrepresentations. It is to be hoped that Sir Colonel Pratáp Singh, who knows very well what the Congress is, will prevent his brother and other princes from being duped. Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán says that the Congress leaders want to replace the present system of administration by a republic or representative government. Does he know what a republic is? The United States and France are republics, where the government is in the hands of the representatives of the people and where there are no kings. Have the Congress leaders ever opined that the Queen and the Viceroy should be got rid of? Few men have the audacity to speak such downright falsehoods; nor do the promoters of the Congress ask for representative government, as will be perceived by Mr. Bonnerjee's Northampton speech. They desire only the reform of the Supreme Legislative Council with a view to securing an increase in the number of native Members and preventing Government from introducing any measures without consulting the native Members. In the letter above referred to Sir Saiyid Ahmad represents them as opponents of Government, but nothing can be more unfounded than such a charge. Formerly he was a strong advocate for education and progress, but he has lately allowed himself to be blinded by prejudice and feels no shame in uttering most flagrant falsehoods. The Native Princes have no connection with the National Congress, and therefore they need not declare themselves for or against the movement. If any of them express their opposition to the Congress, it will be assumed that they have done so under pressure from the Political Agents. Another false statement made by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán in his letter is that the promoters of the National Congress have led the people in England to understand that the Native Chiefs sympathize with the Congress. The Congressists are of



opinion that the Native Princes should devote their entire attention to promoting the welfare of their own subjects, but Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán has endeavoured to divert their attention from that object for his own purposes. It is to be hoped that they will keep themselves aloof from the political controversy which is going on in British India, and that the Congress Committee will send them copies of the proposals of the Congress in order that they may be able to know how far Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán's statements are true.

Circulation,  
620 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th September, on the authority of its Muttra correspondent, referring to the anti-National Congress meeting held at Muttra. The meeting held at the Municipal Hall, Muttra, on the 23rd idem, says that the meeting was convened by Maulvi Faridu-l-din Shah of Agra, who appears to have gone to Muttra after the occurrence of the Muharram riots at Agra. No written notice about the meeting was circulated, but some men went round the city telling the people, particularly Musalmáns, that a grand *tamasha* or show would be made at the Municipal Hall and that admission would be free. Another rumour spread by the promoters of the meeting was that a European would hold a religious controversy with Hindús and Musalmáns at the Hall. In spite of such tricks used to procure a large attendance, there was a gathering of only sixty or seventy men, some of whom were dyers, some blacksmiths, some carders, some vegetable-sellers, and some butchers. As it would be quite useless to make any speeches to such ignorant men, Maulvi Faridu-l-din and his colleagues dismissed them with simply telling them not to join the National Congress, as it had been established by Hindús. The telegraphic account of the meeting published in the *Pioneer* is exaggerated and false. The Municipal Hall being a small room which can hardly hold 100 seats; how could 1,000 men have assembled there, as stated in the Allahabad newspaper? This meeting can bear no comparison to the meeting held in support of the National Congress in August, the latter meeting having been attended by



bankers, traders, pleaders, and officials numbering 700 or 800 men in all. Maulvi Abdul Hádi, Pleader, who took an active part at the late anti-Congress meeting, was one of the two delegates who were selected by the inhabitants of Muttra last year for the Madras Congress, Goswami Radha Charan being the other delegate. But the Maulvi was unable to attend the Madras Congress, as sufficient money could not be raised from public subscription to meet the expenses of his journey to Madras. He has now become an opponent of the Congress, probably because he did not receive sufficient aid from the inhabitants of Muttra last year as stated above. It is believed that Maulvi Faridu-l-din instigated the late Muharram riot at Agra and had to execute a bond to keep the peace. The Local Government and the district authorities of Agra have a bad opinion of him, and it would seem that he held the anti-Congress meeting at Muttra with a view to making amends, as it were, for his misbehaviour. But Government officials cannot consider such a man a well-wisher of Government because of his holding a nominal anti-Congress meeting. There is reason to think that a secret attempt was made at the meeting to induce the Musalmáns of Muttra to assist their co-religionists of Agra and to pick a quarrel with the Hindús of Muttra.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 5th October, is glad to notice that Sir Asman Jah has sent a telegram to Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán, to the effect that the Nizám sympathizes with the objects of the Indian United Patriotic Association and offers a donation of Rs. 4,000 to the Association. His Highness is one of the greatest Native Princes and the head of the Indian Musalmáns. On the occasion of the frontier crisis he was the first to offer aid to Government. Again he has anticipated other Chiefs in expressing opposition to the National Congress, which is a seditious movement. The whole Muhammadan community should be thankful to him for his supporting them in this matter. It is to be hoped that other Indian Chiefs will soon follow his example, inasmuch as

Circulation,  
250 copies.



both Hindús and Musalmáns would suffer from a breach of peace in the country.

In continuation of his previous articles, Muhammad Ináyat Ullah, the taluqdár of Saidanpur, publishes an article in the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 5th October, in condemnation of the National Congress.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 5th October, says that the Native Princes have told the Government of India that they will readily place their armies and treasuries at its disposal in the event of a war with Russia on the north-west frontier. But the armies of the princes in their present unsatisfactory condition cannot be utilized in a war. Hence the Government has expressed a wish that the princes should improve the efficiency of their troops by placing them under European officers, and has sent a European officer to find out their present condition. It has, however, told the Indian Chiefs that they are at liberty to accept its suggestion or not, as they please. The Mahárája of Ulwar has already applied to it for the services of a European military officer for the purpose, and other princes will soon follow suit. The *Azád* approves of the desire of the Government to improve the efficiency of the armies of the Indian Chiefs, but thinks that the best way of carrying out the measure would be by giving proper training to the native military officers of the Chiefs and then allowing them to drill the troops. The *Azád* is opposed to the appointment of European officers to military posts in Native States on the ground that the measure will be injurious to the wealth of the country. Moreover, when a European official once obtains a footing in a Native State, he does not like to leave the State, inasmuch as he has good opportunities of making money there and acquires undue influence over his master. Those Native Princes who employ Europeans while they can get competent natives are great enemies to the country, and their names should be handed down to posterity as such.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 1st October, says that in a late issue it expressed a hope that Sir Auckland Colvin's administration would be very beneficial to these provinces. This hope has been further strengthened by His Honor's appointing Kunwar Bhárat Singh Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bijnor. The appointment is the first of its kind in these provinces, and therefore all classes of the native population should be thankful to the Lieutenant-Governor for it and pray that he may live long to do them good. Public meetings have been held at Etáwah, Bijnor, and Moradabad to express joy at the happy incident.

Circulation,  
85 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th September, says that in commenting upon the Muharram riots at Najibabad the *Pioneer* makes a covert attack on Kunwar Bhárat Singh by observing that the presence of European Magistrates on occasions of religious excitement is necessary. Obviously the *Pioneer* means that natives have no administrative capacity in them. The expression of such an opinion by it is due to malice or envy. Has it forgotten the serious riots at Etáwah, Dehli, and several cities in the Panjáb which occurred in the presence of experienced European Magistrates and which were suppressed by European soldiers with the use of the bayonet? The Najibabad riots were quite insignificant compared with those above referred to. In fact it reflects great credit on Kunwar Bhárat Singh that he was able to disperse the crowd and restore peace without the aid of the military, though two or three men were killed. There is nothing to justify the conclusion that a European Magistrate would have acted differently on the occasion. The writer then praises Nawáb Muhammad Isháq Khán, Joint Magistrate, Etáwah, and Kunwar Jwála Prasád, Joint Magistrate, Agra, for their ability, and says that the Kunwar regulated the Muharram and the Hindu festivals at Achnera and Fatehpur Sikri in such a way that no riot occurred there.

Circulation,  
620 copies.



The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th September, referring to the frequent occurrence of religious riots, says that the riots are sometimes attended with bloodshed, and that sometimes one class of the community and sometimes another feels aggrieved by the orders issued by the local authorities for regulating the celebration of its festivals. Hence the Government of India had better pass an Act for the regulation of religious festivals.

Need of an enactment for the regulation of religious festivals.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

A correspondent of the *Godharm Prakāsh* (Cawnpore), for October, after giving the substance of the letter published by Munshi Muharram Ali Chishti, the editor of the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, in the *Civil and Military Gazette* on cow-killing, says that the Munshi should remember that the country is not now under the cruel and tyrannical rule of Muhammadan kings. The just British Government readily listens to the grievances of all classes of its subjects. The Munshi cannot destroy the world at his sweet will. The writer agrees with him and the *Civil and Military Gazette* in thinking that the time has come when Government, after fully considering both sides of the question, should come to a definite conclusion in the matter of cow-slaughter. It appears from Anglo-Indian newspapers that Government is anxious to pass a law for the protection of fish. Some Municipal Boards have already framed rules for the protection of birds in the breeding seasons, and Government has enacted a law for the protection of deer and other such animals. But it is a matter of surprise and regret that nothing has yet been done to protect kine, which are most useful animals. They are freely killed throughout the year, and the result of this wholesale slaughter is that the price of clarified butter is now four or five times what it was fifty years ago. Government is very anxious to improve agriculture and has established a separate Department for the purpose, but it has taken no steps with a view to protecting kine and oxen, with which cultivation is carried on in this country. The adoption of any measures for the improvement of

Comments on Munshi Muharram Ali's letter on cow-killing.



agriculture without checking a wholesale slaughter of kine and oxen is as useless as it would be to strengthen the superstructure of a building, but to undermine its foundations. Government should protect at least kine, otherwise the useful bovine race will become extinct in course of time. One or two district officers in these provinces showed sympathy with the movement which has been set on foot for the protection of kine. But as soon as the matter came to Sir Auckland Colvin's notice, he warned all district officers against taking part in cow-protection meetings! Now it remains for the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb to allow kine to be openly killed without let or hindrance on the day of the Id in accordance with the wishes of Munshi Muharram Ali. Grain and milk are becoming dearer and dearer every day; the former owing to its importation to England in large quantities, and the latter owing to the general slaughter of kine. The time is looming in the distance when natives will have to live on grass, dust, and the leaves of trees.

A correspondent of the *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), Municipal administration of the 1st October, writing from Jabalpur, complains that the municipal administration in Jabalpur is most unsatisfactory. The Small Cause Court Judge, who is a Bengáli, is the President of the Municipal Board, and a relative of his, who has been brought up and educated by him, is the Secretary. A large proportion of the members, too, are Bengális. There are some Hindu and Muhammadan members, but they are no match for the Bengális. Hence the President and the Secretary are able to have everything their own way. Although thousands of rupees are spent every year on the repair of roads, only three or four showers of rain are enough to make them quite unfit for use, as the metal used by the contractor in repairing them is very inferior. Similarly the contractor has used very inferior materials in constructing municipal buildings, such as the octroi office, the municipal latrines, &c., and consequently the roofs of some of the buildings have already become bent. The writer complains that the President and the Secretary show

Circulation,  
250 copies.



undue indulgence to the contractor from selfish motives and have lately been able to build nice private houses for themselves. The writer then complains that a Bengáli has been appointed head-clerk of the municipal office in utter disregard of the claims of other men, and takes exception to other office arrangements. He is of opinion that the municipal administration will not improve until a European Secretary is appointed or the President and the Secretary are changed.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Godharm Prakash* (Cawnpore), for October, publishes a poem in which the writer refers to the ill-treatment to which Brahmini bulls are exposed and advises Hindús to refrain from releasing such animals. The writer says that when a bull is released, it is burnt with a piece of hot-iron, no fodder is supplied to it by the man who releases it, and therefore it has to support itself in the best way it can. When it injures crops, the cultivator cruelly beats it and sends to the cattle-pound, where it is sold to a butcher who kills it.

The Hindu and Muhammadan newspapers of Agra continue to comment on the quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns of that place during the Muharram, the former endeavouring to condemn the statements of the latter, and *vice versa*.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbār</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul-Hussain,	Sep. 28th	Oct. 4th	232 copies.
2	<i>Agra Punch</i>	"	"	"	Amir Khān	"	" 3rd	156 "
3	<i>Ain-i-Akbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dilāwar Ali	" 24th & Oct. 1st.	" 1st & 6th	120 "
4	<i>Akbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khān.	Oct. 2nd	" 6th	63 "
5	<i>Akbar-i-Chunār</i>	Chunār	"	"	Hanūmān Prasad	"	" 5th	160 "
6	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatul-lah	Sep. 28th	" 3rd	200 "
7	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulāb Rai	Sep. 29th & Oct. 2nd.	" 2nd & 4th	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
8	<i>Almore Akhbār</i>	Almore	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand	Oct. 1st	" 4th	85 copies.
9	<i>Amra-i-Akbar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	"	"	300 "
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	Sep. 29th	" 2nd	123 "
11	<i>Asad</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	Oct. 5th	" 6th	250 "
12	<i>Bharat Jyoti</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Rām Krishn Varmā,	Sep. 17th & Oct. 1st.	" 4th	1,500 "
13	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sarup	Aug. 27th & Oct. 1st.	"	225 "
14	<i>Cherpās</i>	"	"	"	Kunj Bihārī Lal	Sep. 28th	" 3rd	173 "
15	<i>Chiragh-i-Aiman</i>	Agra	"	"	Bazs Ali	" 24th	" 2nd	150 "



*List of newspapers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
16	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	Sep. 29th	1888. Oct. 1st	250 copies.
17	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i> , ...	Rámpur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	Oct. 1st	" 3rd	447
18	<i>Devanágri Gazette</i> ...	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Gauri Datt	For September	" 7th	285
19	<i>Godharm Prakásh</i> ...	Cawnpore	"	"	Mohan Lál	October	" 6th	700
20	<i>Gulzár-i-Oudh</i> ...	Sultánpur	Urdu	Weekly	Nirotam Dás	Oct. 2nd	" 1st to 7th	99
21	<i>Hindeustán</i> ...	Kálákankar...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Sep. 30th to Oct. 6th	" 1st to 7th	240
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	Sep. 29th	" 3rd	100
23	<i>Jubilee Paper</i> ...	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Saiyid Hasan Jáfár,	Oct. 1st	" "	395
24	<i>Kanauj Punch</i> ...	Kanauj	"	"	Bhaggu Khán	" "	" "	240
25	<i>Kárnámah</i> ...	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúb...	" "	" 4th	250
26	<i>Káshi Pattrika</i> ...	Benares	Hindi-Urdu...	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 5th	" 7th	530 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govern- ment).
27	<i>Káyasth Akhbár</i> ...	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasád	" 1st	4th	700 copies.
28	<i>Káyasth Samáchar</i> ...	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Bhagwan Prasád	For Aug., Sep. & Oct.	" 7th	300
29	<i>Khurshid-i-Afáq</i> ...	Pilibhít	"	Weekly	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Sep. 28th	" 5th	200
30	<i>Mírwar Gazette</i> ...	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	...	Oct. 1st	" 7th	130
31	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i> ...	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 2nd	" 5th	150
32	<i>Matla-i-Núr</i> ...	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgá Prasád	Sep. 29th	" 2nd	48
33	<i>Manj-i-Narbudda</i> ...	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	Oct. 1st	" 4th	250



34	<i>Mauj-i-Zar'fat</i>	...	"	...	"	"	...	Abdu-l-Karim	...	"	"	...	...	76 copies.
35	<i>Maz'q-ká-Putla</i>	...	"	...	"	"	...	Haidar Ali Khan	...	"	"	...	...	244 copies (in-
36	<i>Mazharu-l-Zir'at</i>	...	"	...	"	Monthly	...	Muqarrab Khan.	...	"	"	...	...	cluding 50
														copies taken
														by Govern-
														ment).
37	<i>Mihri-Nimroz</i>	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	...	Karimu-l-lah	...	Sep. 28th	2nd	...	...	300 copies.
38	<i>Mittra</i>	...	Hindi	...	"	...	...	Madho Rao Gangá	...	" 30th	4th	...	...	325 "
								Dhar.						
39	<i>Mufid-i-Am</i>	...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly	...	...	Ahmad Khan	...	Oct. 1st	6th	...	...	150 "
40	<i>Muraqqa-i-Tahzib</i>	...	"	...	Monthly	...	...	Bihari Lal	...	For September	1st	...	...	125 "
41	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	...	"	...	Weekly	...	...	Amjad Ali	...	Oct. 1st	4th	...	...	175 "
42	<i>Najmu-l-Akhhár</i>	...	"	...	Bi-weekly	...	...	Rúhu-l-lah Khan	...	Sep. 28th	3rd	...	...	185 "
43	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	...	"	...	Weekly	...	...	Avtar Krishn	...	" 23rd	1st	...	...	250 "
44	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	...	"	...	"	...	...	Muhammad Muhsin,	...	Oct. 1st	2nd	...	...	75 "
45	<i>Narad Mun</i>	...	"	...	"	...	...	Ram Sarup	...	Sep. 30th	"	...	...	115 "
46	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	...	"	...	"	...	...	Jamná Dás Biswás	...	"	3rd	...	...	620 "
47	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur</i>	...	"	...	"	...	...	Muhammad Isháq	...	Oct. 2nd	5th	...	...	50 "
48	<i>Nazm Akhhár</i>	...	"	...	Bi-monthly	...	...	Dwarká Prasád	...	" 5th	7th	...	...	300 "
49	<i>Nizamul-Mulk</i>	...	"	...	Weekly	...	...	Fahimu-l-din	...	Sep. 26th & 30th,	3rd to 4th	...	...	100 "
50	<i>Niru-l-Anwar</i>	...	"	...	"	...	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	" 29th	5th	...	...	279 "
51	<i>Nyaya Sudhá</i>	...	M a r á t h i -	...	"	...	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	Oct. 3rd	6th	...	...	418 "
			English.											
52	<i>Oudh Akhhár</i>	...	Urdu	...	Daily	...	...	Sheo Prasád	...	Sep. 18th & from	1st to 7th	...	...	690 copies (in-
										Oct. 1st to 7th.		...	...	cluding 94
												...	...	copies taken
												...	...	by Govern-
												...	...	ment).
53	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	...	"	...	Weekly	...	...	Sajjad Husain	...	Sep. 27th	6th	...	...	425 copies.
54	<i>Prayag Samáchar</i>	...	Hindi	...	"	...	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	Oct. 1st	2nd	...	...	400 "
55	<i>Rafiu-l-Akhhár</i>	...	Urdu	...	"	...	...	Ghulam Husain	...	"	1st	...	...	250 "
56	<i>Rahbar</i>	...	"	...	"	...	...	Partab Kishun	...	Sep. 30th	3rd	...	...	75 "
57	<i>Rais-i-Azam</i>	...	"	...	"	...	...	Nawab Ali	...	Oct. 1st	4th	...	...	175 "



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1893.	1893.	
58	<i>Rajpūtāna Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi...	Weekly	Murād Ali	Oct. 1st	Oct. 4th	491 copies.
59	<i>Rāts Prākāśh</i>	Ratlam	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haq.	Oct. 20th	"	150 "
60	<i>Rosānak</i>	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahādur	Oct. 1st to 4th	" 2nd to 4th	250 "
61	<i>Rajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	Oct. 1st	6th	110 "
62	<i>Burmo-i-Razgar</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Itrat Husain	"	3rd	300 "
63	<i>Bur-i-Qaisari</i>	Rampur	"	"	Haider Ali Khan	" 4th	6th	78 "
64	<i>Taksh</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Muzaffar Ali Khan	Sep. 27th	3rd	60 "
65	<i>Tamannā</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chand	Oct. 1st	5th	190 "
66	<i>Tūt-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	Sep. 30th	3rd	325 "
67	<i>Uptarak</i>	Agra	"	"	Narayan Prasad	Oct. 1st	"	250 "
68	<i>Vritt Dhārī</i>	Dhār	M a r ā t h i - English.	"	W. T. Rapce	Sep. 27th	2nd	115 "
69	<i>Zarīfu-l-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Sabit Ali	" 24th & Oct. 1st	" 2nd to 6th	113 "

Lucknow; }  
The 12th October, 1893.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

*Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*



**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

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